

ABSTRACT

A glycoconjugate sensor specific to a target biological entity may be fabricated by coating a support surface with polymers appended with carbohydrates. The carbohydrates appended to the polymers may be chosen by (i) identifying the surface glycoconjugates of a target biological entity and (ii) selecting corresponding carbohydrates that may specifically bind with the identified TAMPs, such as glycoconjugates. An ELISA platform may be used as the glycoconjugate sensor for detecting specific carbohydrate binding of the sensor to spores.